

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends. — James Monroe

VOLUME VII, NUMBER 48

WASHINGTON, D. C.

AUGUST 15, 1938

Harlan Dispute Has Unusual Background

Paternalistic Attitude of Mining Companies Led to Conflict With Their Workers

DISAGREE OVER UNIONISM

Operators Opposed to Growth of Labor Organizations; Violence Marks Clashes Between Factions

For more than seven years, Harlan County, Kentucky, has been a national issue. From this valley in the heart of the Cumberland Mountains have come stories of a bitter feud between the owners of the coal mines on which Harlan depends for its livelihood, and the labor union sympathizers who would organize the Harlan miners. Tales of violence—murders, riots, and bombings—have come to be expected from Harlan County.

The latest chapter in the troubled history of Harlan was concluded a few days ago when a federal judge dismissed the jury which could not agree on the guilt or innocence of 55 Harlan County coal companies, mine operators, and former deputy sheriffs on trial for conspiring to deny Harlan citizens their civil rights. But the page was turned for a fresh start; on September 17 the defendants will go on trial once more, faced with the possibility of 10-year jail sentences if found guilty.

Background of Dispute

To understand the struggle which has brought Harlan into nationwide prominence, it is necessary to know something of the geography and the history of the county. The peculiar arrangement of the county's physical resources and the peculiar methods by which they have been exploited provide the basis for the dispute in Harlan.

The county lies on the southeastern border of Kentucky, next to Virginia. Unlike most counties, it is more than a political division; it has geographical unity. Its 450 square miles of land are in the shape of a huge, irregular bowl sunk into the Cumberland Mountains—a bowl open at one end, where the river which drains the valley finds its way out. For more than a century the people of Harlan County lived in their mountain cabins, raising most of their own food, having few contacts with the outside world. Their only occupation other than agriculture was lumbering; the mountain slopes are covered with heavy forests. They seldom left the valley itself; many Harlan County inhabitants lived and died without visiting a town larger than Harlan, a village of 600. There was no railroad, no means of entering or leaving the valley other than the mountain passes.

Nature endowed Harlan County with great veins of rich, bituminous coal. As the mountain streams washed the soil off the slopes, through century after century, the strips of coal were left exposed, sandwiched into layers of rock. There are 14 major veins on varying levels, the lowest of which is even with the floor of the valley. This arrangement made coal mining easy. Harlan mines are not shafts sunk into the ground; they are tunnels dug horizontally into the mountains. Ventilating them is not a difficult task; there is little danger or expense incurred from seeping water; getting the coal to the surface is simple

(Concluded on page 6)



CATHEDRAL IN GNIEZNO

COURTESY POLISH EMBASSY

Short Cuts to Success

Many people fail to achieve success and happiness because they are too impatient in their efforts to reach the goal. They are in too great a hurry for success. They seek short cuts to it. They want to get rich quick or to succeed by hasty methods. They have a gambling spirit. They are ready to take a chance on anything in the hope that it will land them suddenly in the lap of luxury and wealth and ease.

Now, it is a good thing to want to succeed and to travel in the direction of success as rapidly as we can, but when we take a short cut we should be quite sure that it is leading us in the right direction. If we take a short cut to riches through games of chance, we are almost certain to get off the track. Many there are who spend more time trying to get ahead by some clever device or by some chance arrangement than by doing their daily work well and thus earning the success for which they strive. For example, there are many people who spend a great deal of their time trying to work out puzzles or to win prizes or to compete in contests of one kind or another—contests promoted by advertisers. Not infrequently such people neglect their work on the very small chance that they will win something big without effort. Few people win great prizes, and time engaged in such activity is usually wasted.

All of us would get along better if we were to give up the thought of succeeding without effort and should undertake instead to perform our work in a noteworthy way. We need not be thinking every moment of the time about the rewards that will come to us eventually—about the success we are to win. We should learn to get part of our enjoyment from the performance of work itself. Enjoy each day as you go along. Take pride in doing your work well. You will then obtain satisfaction as you go along the road of life. You will not have to wait for your happiness until the highest peaks of achievement have been reached. You will not be staking everything upon the big prizes to come. You are far more certain to succeed if you keep steadily at your job as you go along than if you spend too much time trying to become rich or famous through some trick or by some short cut.

Not only do we lose as individuals through our disposition to gamble for success, but the nation loses. The gambling spirit which motivates so much that is done in the fields of business and investment is a potent cause of depression. The games of chance in the stock market and in industrial expansion bring on periods of "boom" followed by crash. Prudence, industry, thrift, thoughtful planning, are the safer roads to personal success and rational stability.

Poles Plan Neutral Barrier in Europe

Warsaw Forms Bulwark of Small States to Prevent Outbreaks in Eastern Europe

RUSSIA SUSPECTS MOTIVES

Pravda Charges Bloc Is Nothing But Secret German-Polish Alliance Against Soviet Union

In the last few years the Polish Foreign Office has become the scene of almost feverish activity. Its agents and officials travel to European capitals singly and in groups, and watch with sharp eyes everything that happens on the continent. No diplomat goes to lunch with another that Warsaw does not take note. When an official of Country A vacationing in Switzerland happens to "drop in for a call" on an official of Country B who also happens to be vacationing nearby, Poland takes note of the date, the place, and the possibilities involved. Polish Foreign Minister Josef Beck has done as much traveling around to foreign capitals in Europe within the last few months as most foreign ministers do in a year.

All these activities in and out of Warsaw are of great interest to the chancelleries of Europe. They are watched with suspicion, with uneasiness, and sometimes even with incredulity. Now and then they are regarded with approval and sympathy, but not often, for Poland has few close friends in the European family of nations, and she has many enemies, both former and potential.

Poland's Position

Referring to Poland's geographical position—caught between the two large and hostile powers—the Soviet Union and Germany, H. R. Knickerbocker once said, "The foreign policy of Poland is that of a nut in a nutcracker." But even so—Polish policy has been a European enigma for years. Which way is the nut going to jump? Will it crack? Or will it prove to be stronger than those who might wish to crack it? Instead of being frightened and passive, Poland at times has shown a surprising belligerence, offending Germans and Russians in turn. One day she seemed to be with Germany, the next with Russia, and on a third she would be off on some tangent of her own. No one seemed to be quite sure where she stood or where she would jump next. She has had many alliances, but none of them have been as close as the Berlin-Rome or London-Paris axis. In all her dealings, however, she has had the air of a nation well able to take care of herself and ready at the drop of a hat to prove it.

If Polish foreign policy is an enigma in Europe, it is almost a complete blank in the United States where little is known even about Poland itself, to say nothing of its policy. Americans have some knowledge of France, Italy, Great Britain, Germany, and Russia, the great powers of Europe. We also know something of "war-torn Spain," "little Austria" and "brave little Belgium," Czechoslovakia, and other neutrals, but here in Central Europe is a nation which is neither little, nor war torn, nor yet a first-class power, although it is fast approaching the latter.

It is very possible that one reason for unfamiliarity with Poland and its doings may be the result of the forbidding aspect of Polish names. Before the war, Lemberg, Posen, and Warsaw were all easy to pro-



GDYNIA, POLAND'S GATEWAY TO THE SEA

This busy harbor illustrates the change wrought in Poland by the recent progress in industry and commerce. Gdynia, now a modern city, has been built up in the last 12 years.

nounce. But today they have become Lwow, Poznan, and Warszawa in pronunciation. And the names also change rapidly. The town where Germany and Russia signed their armistice, for instance, Brest-Litovsk, has become successively Bresc-Litewsky and Bresc na Bugu. Even worse are the names of Polish dignitaries. It is one thing for an American to talk with his friends about the doings of Neville Chamberlain, Anthony Eden, Adolf Hitler, and Leon Blum, but it is quite another to talk over those of such Polish statesmen as former President Marjan Zyndram Kosciakowski, or of the cabinet members Thaddeus Kasprzyski, Wladyslaw Rackzkiewicz, and Wojciech Swietoslasky.

A Strange Country

Behind this formidable barrier of names, there is a large and fascinating nation whose policies today are a very important force in European affairs. It is a strange country, full of contradictions. It is new, and yet ancient. It is very warlike, and yet a strong factor for peace. Its people are great lovers of liberty and independence, and yet betray (the ruling class, anyway) what is almost contempt for democracy. On one side Polish life is brilliant, and on the other miserable.

Poland is new because it was created only 20 years ago this coming November out of the ruin of the old German-Austrian and Russian Empires. In the century previous there was no Poland, but only a region where Poles lived. But in these 20 years Poland has built itself an army, a small navy, and an air force. It turned a little fishing village on the shores of the Baltic Sea into the prosperous modern seaport of Gdynia. A new Polish merchant marine of 70 ships now plies the seas with direct lines to New York, Mexico, South America, Palestine, and other European points. Looking at Gdynia, one sees the new Poland—noisy and unbeautiful. Ugly buildings are strewn about with little regard for design, everything looks new and hard, and the town might well seem to be all surface and no depth. It is somewhat the same in the new industrial centers which are being built up in the center of the nation. But if there is little feeling for beauty in the new Poland, there is an imposing driving force and a feeling of a new power in Europe, one of 32,133,000 people bolstered by an exuberant spirit of nationalism.

Ancient Poland

The other Poland—the ancient state—dates back to the year 966 A.D. It can be seen in the University of Lwow which was founded in 1661, or in that of Cracow, founded in 1364. It can be seen also in Warsaw, the capital city which, perhaps more than any other in Europe except Budapest, still clings to the royal traditions of prewar Europe. Today it remains as sort of an anachronistic St. Petersburg. Its cobbled streets still ring with the clatter of cavalry (the Polish cavalry is among the world's finest), its palaces still know the doubtful splendor of state balls. Life in Warsaw—with its trappings of aristocracy, and a host of young officers—still retains a prewar brilliance.

Not so the country outside of Warsaw.

Take the village of Brzeziny, for instance, about an hour's drive from the textile center at Lodz. Here is the other Poland—one of tortuous narrow streets, broken sidewalks, sagging houses. Everywhere one goes in Brzeziny one sees poverty and more poverty. One American writer said it reminded him of a cemetery. Everything seems to have been long dead, including the broken people who huddle for 18 hours a day over sewing machines inside the dark and cramped houses.

We have suggested above that the passion for liberty and independence so characteristic of the Polish people has ever been tempered by a contempt for democracy. On one side there are Poles like Count Pulaski, who performed valuable services for George Washington in our own revolution. There is the remarkable picture of an ancient nation which, having been cut up three times, finally vanished altogether from the map of Europe, only to rise again out of the ashes in 1918 stronger than ever, and more closely knit than previously. But as opposed to Pulaski there are the Poles who ranged unchecked through the streets of Jewish towns periodically looting and destroying, and there is the Poland which, having won the acclaim of the world by fighting Germany and Russia simultaneously, and winning over both, turned on its own minority, the Jews, in an exhibition of cruelty that has only been matched by the Nazi pogroms in Vienna.

In 1933, when Hitler came to power, the Poles suggested to France that the two powers undertake a joint preventive war against Germany. France was willing, but England rejected the idea.

by consulting a map of Europe. Like Hungary and Czechoslovakia, it is her misfortune to be situated athwart the crossroads of Europe. The Slavs on the east, and the Germans on the west, historically unfriendly races, can only fight with one another on the soil of the small nations between. Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, and the lands of the Czechs and Slovaks have again and again been laid to waste by foreigners fighting other foreigners.

Three Possible Courses

It is no wonder, then, that Poland does not want to become a pawn in European power politics again. The World War was a lesson to her, and to all her neighbors, none of whom escaped, while the actual territories of Germany and Russia were very little damaged. Since she cannot alter her geographic position, the only thing Poland can do is to make the best of what she has, and to this end there are open to her one of three paths: (1) she can ally herself with Germany, (2) she can ally herself with the Soviet Union and France, or (3) she can exert her efforts in the direction of maintaining strict neutrality and doing everything she can to keep the two great hostile powers from each other's throats. Viewed in that light, Poland's recent activities make sense.

Most observers feel that she has chosen the third course, that of strict neutrality. The recent visits of Foreign Minister Josef Beck to neighboring states are interpreted as an effort to build a strong barrier of small but united neutral states all the way from the Baltic Sea south to the Black Sea. Such a barrier would make it next to im-

possible for Germany and Russia to ruin the in-between nations again by resorting to war, for Germany and Russia would be completely cut off from one another except by sea. Thus the barrier of neutral nations would become sort of a "fire-door" in eastern Europe. At the first sign of a conflagration it would be banged shut and tightly bolted. The nucleus of such a block would have to be Poland, for two reasons: Poland is the most powerful of the participating states, and it is the only nation

which borders both Germany and the Soviet Union. Across any barrier but that of Poland, the invading forces of Germany or Russia would have to cross two countries—either Czechoslovakia and Rumania, or Lithuania and Latvia.

Needless to say there are many people in Europe who are pleased to know that there is such a force working towards peace in eastern Europe—if it is true that Poland is working for peace. Such a union of neutral states would include all three Baltic states, Poland, and Rumania. Coupled with Poland's barrier, there are others—the Scandinavian bloc, for instance, of Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Finland, comprises such a force for peace in the north while in southern Europe a Balkan bloc of Yugoslavia, Greece, Bulgaria, and Turkey seems similarly inclined. Three such neutral barriers would certainly help to localize any European outbreak, and apply strong brakes to any ambitious military machine abroad in search of allies.

The One Catch

It is said that recent Polish foreign policy has been concentrated on this one effort—that the ultimatum was presented to Lithuania because that state had long had poor relations with Poland and leaned toward the Soviet Union. Therefore the Poles acted to bring Lithuania into the neutral bloc by intimidation, and they did so because they could not bring this small state into their sphere in any other way.

But there is one catch—so some people think—in this business of the neutral bloc. Czechoslovakia is not included. Polish relations with the Czech government at Prague have never been too cordial. Both nations blame the other for acting "arbitrarily" at various times since the war, and both, while not actually hostile, have shown little inclination to reach any understanding with the other upon an equal basis.

This has given rise to a fear that was recently very forcibly expressed in *Pravda*, the official Soviet paper published in Moscow. *Pravda* claimed that the so-called neutral bloc is not a neutral bloc at all, but a secret alliance against the Soviet Union that is headed by Germany and Poland. Such an alliance, the Soviets believe, is aimed at reducing to nil any efforts that neighboring states might feel inclined to make in the event of a German invasion of Czechoslovakia. It is thought in Moscow that the Poles may even join the Nazis in invading Czechoslovakia in order to retrieve land which they claim rightfully belongs to them.

The Poles themselves, however, reject this claim. They assert that they have as much to fear from Germany as from the



THE POLISH COUNTRYSIDE IS DOTTED WITH WINDMILLS

In many sections of Poland, windmills serve as the principal source of energy. They pump water and operate grist mills.

It was the same story again when Hitler prepared to remilitarize the Rhineland in 1935. More recently Poland took advantage of the world's confusion over Hitler's invasion of Austria by preparing to invade Lithuania if that small country did not comply with certain Polish demands.

But whether Poland loves peace or war for its own sake, she is finding it more and more necessary to try to achieve a lasting peace in Europe for her own protection. And that need will easily be seen

possible for Germany and Russia to ruin the in-between nations again by resorting to war, for Germany and Russia would be completely cut off from one another except by sea. Thus the barrier of neutral nations would become sort of a "fire-door" in eastern Europe. At the first sign of a conflagration it would be banged shut and tightly bolted. The nucleus of such a block would have to be Poland, for two reasons: Poland is the most powerful of the participating states, and it is the only nation

Soviets, and they point to the Polish Corridor which was carved out of Germany, and to the 724,000 Germans living in Poland. Summing up his thoughts on the subject in the current issue of the *Contemporary Review*, Kazimierz Smogorzewski writes: "Poland's foreign policy is neither pro-French nor pro-German nor pro-Russian. It is Polish alone. The sooner this simple fact is realized, the less misunderstandings and disappointments there will be."

AROUND THE WORLD

Europe: In Europe the fields are a golden yellow—rich with the finest grain crop in recent years. All over that continent the peasants move into their fields in the mornings, some with the modern tractors, but more with the ancient ox-cart. As they return home at sundown, they turn for a moment perhaps, to look back with pride and pleasure upon their crops. Some of them, of course, along the borders of France and Germany work with the uneasy feeling that they are under the sharp scrutiny of field glasses from France's Maginot Line, or from Germany's new steel ring of fortresses which are going up so rapidly in the Rhineland.

Another war scare? Perhaps, but they have been too frequent and unfounded to alarm the peasants any longer. They know, of course, that no foreigners are allowed to come into the fortified zones any more. They know—in Germany—that they must finish their harvesting by August 15 because the army wants to use their horses after that. Why? Peasants should

Asia: The armed couriers of Imperial Japan paused in their triumphant march to the west last week as their enemies were stirred to action. China counter-attacked along the Yangtze once again and held Nippon's armies where they were. Japanese naval forces in the Yangtze lay in the river blazing away at Chinese forts with heavy six-inch guns. Some were sunk by Chinese planes, and others sailed up against the powerful current of that swollen river to replace them. In the high, remote province of Yunnan in the far south, a road connecting China with Burma was rushed to completion, giving the Chinese two arteries from the south. The other is the narrow gauge railroad which connects China and French Indo-China.

In the north the Russian "bear that walks like a man" continued to growl and menace Japan with its huge air fleet. Nothing has come of the outbreak near Possiet Bay south of Vladivostok as yet. The fighting is still going on, and apparently with increasing intensity. Japan has showed a willingness to temporize, but not so the Soviets. Soviet troops continued to move up to the lines and finally succeeded in driving a wedge around the Japanese forces allegedly occupying Soviet territory. Even the Japanese press admitted a setback. All along the northern frontiers the Japanese army waited, but failed to move against the Russians. This was widely interpreted as a sign that Japan did not want war, and would even consent to lose face to avoid it. But how long the violently nationalist Japanese militarists could be held in check was the important question.

Official comments from governments and the informed press in all parts of the world inclined towards the opinion that Japan and the Soviet Union would not embark upon a major war, although they might continue desultory fighting along the Amur. Japan does not want to fight because she has all she can handle in China. The Soviet Union does not either, for Stalin wishes to hold his armed strength intact in the west in readiness for possible Nazi invasion of Czechoslovakia.

Italy: The passage of two weeks has brought no let-up in Italy's newly instituted anti-Semitic campaign. A statement issued by the Vatican deploring the new



HITTING THE DIRT!

The cameraman catches a detachment of Japanese engineers approaching a village in the Wu Chu district, through a heavy artillery barrage.

fascist racial theories met with a sharp rebuke from Mussolini, who declared that he would continue to follow the course of racial purification without the slightest deviation. A new magazine devoted almost exclusively to anti-Semitism appeared in Rome, and since three of the four large advertisements it carried were for government-controlled agencies, it was assumed that it was an indirectly government-subsidized organ. Thus Mussolini has imitated the German Nazis for the second time. His first imitation was in introducing the goose-step to the Italian legions, and decreeing that it should be called the "Roman Step."

Portugal: The sunny and semi-arid little state of Portugal wedged in between the Spanish Mountains and the Atlantic Ocean does not speak with a very strong voice in the European family of nations today. However, it does have a number of colonies both in Africa and in Asia—the scattered remnants of a former and more glorious day when Portugal was a world power. President General Antonio Carmona is now touring these colonies in an effort to strengthen the ties that bind them to their mother country. Whether his visit will meet with much success is in doubt, for Portugal in recent years has been anything but an ideal colonial administrator. Not that her policy has been cruel, but it has been inefficient and weak. The valuable colony of Portuguese West Africa is an example. Portugal has never provided an adequate system of transportation for this colony and has been unable

to raise sufficient capital to exploit its mineral resources. Only within the last few weeks have the Portuguese been able to raise the needed \$5,000,000 to improve the harbor at Loanda.

When the Spanish civil war broke out, the Portuguese government openly sided with Franco and has been doing so ever since. But curiously enough, since she has no navy, Portugal must rely upon England to protect her colonies. Recently, the British government decided that Portugal's friendship with the dictators had gone far enough, and announced that the country would be brought back into the British fold by loans and other unspecified means. Since loss of British friendship might well be synonymous with loss of her colonies, reluctant Portugal has had no choice but to comply.

Mexico: A feeling of uneasiness over the relations with the United States prevailed in Mexico City last week in the wake of President Cardenas' refusal to arbitrate the question of expropriation of farm lands belonging to Americans. In the meantime, the American newspaper campaign (particularly the cartoons) against the Mexican oil seizures continues to grow. The Mexican government is anxious to make some settlement of the land expropriations, but no solution of the oil problem seems to be yet in sight. The government, unable to pay for the oil properties in cash, offered a percentage of the oil produced. But the proposal was rejected. If she should turn the wells back to the foreign companies, Mexico would lose her petroleum wealth. If the wells are not returned, Mexico stands in danger of impairing her relations with the United States. In the meantime Germany has purchased considerable Mexican oil, and it is quite likely that she, Japan, and Italy will take more in the near future.



FORBIDDEN AREAS IN GERMANY

The shaded sections on this map show those zones closed by the Nazi government to keep secret German defense preparations.

not ask questions. Presumably because Germany plans to mobilize a million men for maneuvers in August sometime.

But that does not concern the peasants unless they are reservists. It was of no concern to them that Nazis in Vienna stoned Czech stores, while in Warsaw there was considerable anti-Czech agitation over an alleged border violation. It was of little interest that Viscount Runciman, arriving in Prague to help settle the dispute between Czechs and Sudeten Germans over the latter's autonomy demands, was met by Sudeten party officials, but not by Czech party officials. Nor that he suddenly announced that no attempt to reach a decision would be made for two weeks. Presumably in view of unsettled conditions? No one quite seemed to know. In Germany, all military and naval leaves had been quietly cancelled. And in France, and in England. Otherwise, all was quiet. London was quiet as British cabinet officials were away on vacation. Paris, Berlin, and Rome were also quiet. All Europe seems strangely hushed as the crop comes in. Binoculars sweeping the frontiers from the North Sea to the Alps, east to the Carpathians and north to the Baltic, see nothing amiss. Nothing but the bent figures of peasants moving about the golden brown fields, reaping their fine crops, and perhaps stealing a furtive glance over their shoulders from time to time, as though expecting a storm suddenly to burst out of the clear blue sky.



AN ENGLISH CARTOONIST COMMENTS ON TRANSATLANTIC FLYING

The American Observer

A Weekly Review of Social Thought and Action

Published weekly throughout the year (except two issues in December and the last two issues in August) by the CIVIC EDUCATION SERVICE, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

Subscription price, single copy, \$2 a calendar year. In clubs of five or more for class use, \$1 a school year or 50 cents a semester. For a term shorter than a semester the price is 3 cents a week.

Entered as second-class matter Sept. 15, 1931, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

EDITORIAL BOARD

CHARLES A. BEARD HAROLD G. MOULTON
FRID J. KELLY DAVID S. MUZZEY
WALTER E. MYER, Editor

PAUL D. MILLER, Associate Editor



STRIKERS VOTE TO GO BACK TO WORK

Although protesting against a 10 per cent wage cut, the employees of the Maytag Washing Machine Co. voted to go back to work while negotiations between the labor union and the company continue.

Primaries--Future

The political parties of 25 states have selected their candidates for the fall elections. Within the next six weeks, the remaining primaries will be held, giving the candidates ample time to prepare for the elections proper, which come early in November.

Tomorrow the voters of Wyoming will go to the polls to choose Republican and Democratic candidates for the state's one seat in the House of Representatives. No senator is to be elected this year. A week from today, Mississippi voters will select candidates for the seven positions in the House of Representatives to be filled. All seven Democratic officeholders are running for reelection, and none seem to have serious opposition.

Nationwide importance is attached to two primaries scheduled for August 30. In California, Senator William Gibbs McDoo is asking for renomination on the Democratic ticket. When President Roosevelt visited California recently, he indicated that he supported the senator's candidacy. In spite of the presidential blessing, Senator McDoo appears to have a fight on his hands. In South Carolina, the veteran "Cotton Ed"



NO GAS ATTACK EXPECTED!

These employees of the Department of Agriculture have donned masks to protect themselves from the fumes of the gas they are using to kill weeds in golf greens. They are making experimental tests.

Smith is campaigning for the Democratic senatorial nomination. Senator Smith has been in the Senate since 1908. He has con-

NOTICE

The American Observer is published throughout the calendar year with the exception of two weeks in December and the last two weeks in August. The next issue of the paper will appear under date of September 5.

sistently opposed President Roosevelt's measures, however, and a group of New Dealers in the state's Democratic organization are supporting Governor Olin Johnston for the office. In South Carolina, as in most southern states, the Democratic nomination is practically synonymous with election. Both California and South Carolina are also selecting candidates for seats in the House of Representatives, of course.

Primaries--Past

Regarded as perhaps the most crucial test of the New Deal in the primaries, the Kentucky race resulted in a victory for Senator Alben Barkley over Governor A. B. "Happy" Chandler. The senator, who received hearty support from the President, won by a comfortable margin over his opponent. Since Kentucky is overwhelmingly Democratic, Senator Barkley's election in the fall is practically certain.

Other primaries in recent weeks have failed to give a definite verdict for or against the Roosevelt administration and the New Deal. In some states, New Dealers have been defeated; in others, they have come through with flying colors. Many of the primary battles have not been concerned with national issues. In Tennessee, for instance, two rival Democratic machines clashed, with that of Edward H. Crump and Senator Kenneth McKellar winning. Tom Stewart and Prentice Cooper defeated Senator George Berry and Governor Gordon Browning, respectively.

Three loyal New Deal senators were up for Democratic renomination last week. As this is written, Senators Hattie Caraway of Arkansas and Robert J. Bulkley of Ohio seem to be winning, while Senator James M. Pope of Idaho is trailing his conservative opponent. Congressman D. Worth Clark, by a slim margin.

Railroad Wages

On April 29 the nation's railroads announced a 15 per cent wage reduction for their employees, to go into effect July 1. The railway unions said that they would not accept the wage cut, and threatened to strike.

In any other industry, such a situation would almost certainly have led to trouble before now. But the railroads and the unions are bound to follow a definite procedure in labor disagreements. First representatives of the two groups met in Chicago to iron out their differences. The railroads stated their case: they are not making enough money to continue the present wage scale which, they claim, is the highest in the country for that type of work. The unions took the stand that the railroads' financial difficulties are the result of unsound policies in the past, and that the laborers should not be forced to bear the burden of management's mistakes by accepting lower wages. They disputed, also, the claim that wages at present are too high.

The Chicago conference was adjourned with neither party willing to give in. At that point, the machinery set up by the federal government for such cases was put to work. The

railroads asked the National Mediation Board to make an attempt to bring the two groups together. Even if the Board fails, there are other measures which must be taken. The unions must call a strike vote among their members—at least a month would be required to take the vote. Then, if the employees vote to strike rather than accept the company terms, the President is notified that a "national crisis" exists.

The President appoints a fact-finding committee to report the facts of the situation to him. Another 30 days must elapse after this report is made public before the employees can strike or the companies can put the wage cut into effect. During that time, public opinion may force one of the parties to alter its stand and come to terms.

This elaborate arbitration machinery has been effective several times in the past. Most observers believe that it will avert a strike in this instance, although union representatives say they will strike before agreeing to the wage reduction.

NLRB in Iowa

The 1,500 employees of the Maytag Company, which manufactures washing machines in Newton, Iowa, went on strike in May when the company announced a 10 per cent wage reduction. Negotiations between the company and the CIO's United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America dragged along until late in July, with no agreement reached.



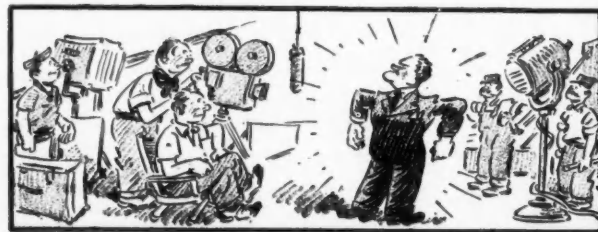
SURELY YOU DON'T MEAN TABBY!

KNOX IN MEMPHIS COM. APPEAL

Then a "back-to-work" movement reopened the plant, but it did not settle the bad feeling between the union and the company.

Anticipating trouble in Newton, Governor Kraschel called out national guardsmen, closed the plant, and put the district under martial law. Then he decided that a hearing which the National Labor Relations Board was holding in Newton was adding to the labor unrest. He ordered the guardsmen to close the hearing.

The NLRB, an agent of the federal government, protested that Governor Kraschel did not have the power to interfere with its activities. It reopened the hearing at Des Moines, the state capital. A clash between the authority of the federal government and the state government seemed inevitable. But at the last moment, Governor Kraschel changed his order excluding the NLRB only from Jasper County, and not the entire state.



WITH A LITTLE PERSONALITY AND A LOT OF LUCK YOU MAY BECOME A MOVIE STAR

WITH AN OLD CRATE AND PLENTY OF COFFEE

THE LAND OF

The Week in the

What the American People

The hearing was continued in Des Moines. Meanwhile, the Maytag plant has been reopened at the reduced wage rates, although the union officials say that the employees are working under protest and will continue to negotiate for a return to the old wage scale.

Traffic Training

When the coroner's jury gathers evidence on a fatal automobile accident, it must depend

LEADING PUBLIC FIGURES AT THE PRESENT TIME
HERB LOCK IN PONCA CITY NEWS

largely on charts, statements from witnesses, and perhaps a visit to the spot where the smash-up occurred. But from this investigation, the jurymen cannot always determine exactly what caused the collision. Was it solely the fault of bad brakes, or did the driver need glasses? These, and scores of other questions which the jury must decide, will be among the problems to face a group of nearly 100 traffic experts who are holding classes this week on a General Motors proving ground and at the University of Michigan.

The experts will witness actual demonstrations at the proving ground, where drivers will be fitted with glasses which do not suit their vision to show how slight defects of eyesight increase road hazards. Other drivers will put cars through tests to point out what happens when brakes are old or poorly adjusted, how headlights glare and reduce vision efficiency, and what speeds are hardest to control in starting or stopping a car. Besides watching these demonstrations, the experts will study a number of technical courses on traffic control and accident prevention which will help them in their respective cities to educate people how to drive and what to watch for in checking the mechanical performances of cars.

Patent Monopolies

Philadelphia was still the nation's capital in 1794, the year that Eli Whitney patented his newly invented cotton gin. His small model probably was the earliest major invention to be submitted under the government's patent laws. Since that day thousands of inventors have followed almost the same procedure which Whitney used to protect his discovery. In the parade have been both tinkers and scientists, turning in ideas for electric lights, radios, automobiles, airplanes, and all the other machines and devices which are now commonplace.

During the years following Whitney's time,

the United States

Doing, Saying, and Thinking

Congress was content to make only a few changes in the laws which provided patent rights for these inventions. And since 1836, the fundamental provisions of the laws have remained untouched. They give the patent-holder the exclusive right for 17 years to make, use, and sell his invention; or, he may forget about it, put it away on a shelf, and never allow it to benefit anyone. Consequently, in a message to Congress last January, President Roosevelt denounced what he

add a total of 200,000 persons to its rolls in the cotton states. This employment will last until cotton-picking time; then it will close until the harvest is over, when the farmers again need help. With this program, the WPA directors believe they can equalize the southern farmers' income, and help tide them over the slack seasons.

In announcing the move, Mr. Hopkins disclosed that President Roosevelt is determined to take further steps "to overcome the forces which have retarded the development of the South." Besides plans for an increased farm income, he mentioned the need for better educational and health opportunities, cheaper power to attract industries, and higher wages for industrial workers.

World Youth Meet

Five hundred delegates from 54 nations will convene tomorrow at Vassar College for the opening session of the World Youth Congress, which will adjourn August 24. The young people attending the Congress will represent 50 organizations—religious, political, racial, labor, pacifist, and so on—with a total enrollment of more than 15 million.

During the sessions of the Congress, they will discuss all sorts of problems which face young people all over the world. The purpose of the meeting is to foster world peace, through establishing contacts between the young people of all nations.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will address the Congress tomorrow evening at its first general



CONTINUED RISING TEMPERATURE
ELSDON IN WASHINGTON POST

termed the faults of this system—"the use of patent laws to enable larger corporations to maintain high prices and withhold from the public the advantages of the progress of science."

Recently a committee from the Departments of Commerce and Justice, together with representatives from the Federal Trade Commission, began an investigation to find whether corporations and individuals deliberately withhold inventions which might come into competition with their own products. They will also look into patent pooling, which groups of companies use to wield a monopolistic control over inventions under their joint management. Their findings may result in a proposal to give an inventor a few years' grace in which to market his product. Then if he, or the company which buys his patent, fails to use it, others will be given a chance to market the discovery.

The South

When cotton-picking season opens in the South, hundreds of workers move to the fields to harvest the fluffy, white bolls. They are busy from early morning until evening, filling their huge sacks, then dragging their loads to waiting wagons and trucks which will haul the cotton to gins. But after the last sack is emptied, and the trucks are carrying their final loads away, these agricultural workers have little to do until the next harvest rolls around. With low incomes that dwindle quickly during unemployment, they must subsist on a diet of "grits, greens, and gravy."

To equalize this uncertain distribution of income, Harry L. Hopkins recently announced that the Works Progress Administration is commencing a permanent program of between-season employment for needy southern farmers. As the first step in the New Deal's campaign to solve the "nation's economic problem number one," which President Roosevelt calls the South's plight, the WPA will



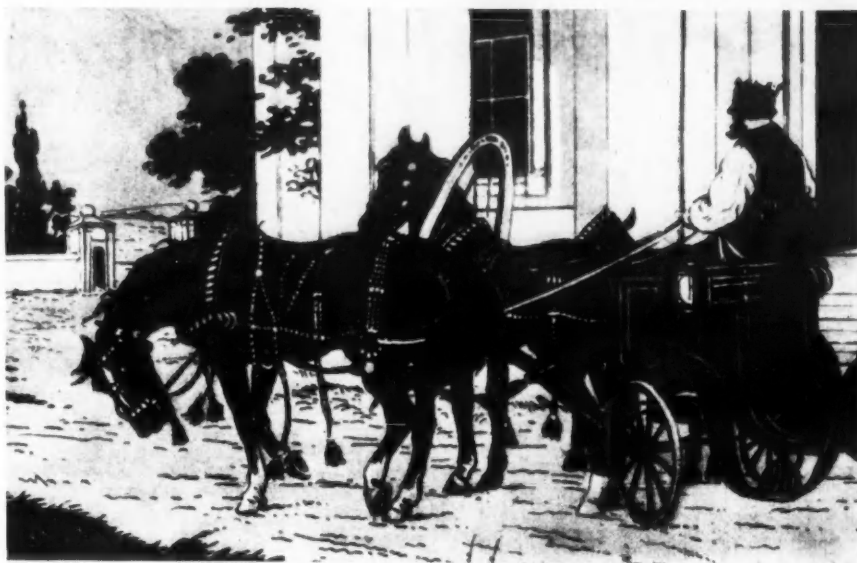
THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA!
TALBURT IN WASHINGTON NEWS

session. Many entertainments and activities have been arranged for the delegates.

\$1 Post Office

Recently the federal government advertised for sale the old post office building in New York City, a structure which cost \$8,500,000 when it was built more than 60 years ago. The only bid, made by New York City itself, was \$1. A few days ago New York sent the federal Treasury a check for that amount.

The government feels that it struck a good bargain despite the price, for it will cost New York \$63,000 to tear down the old building. New York thinks it will be well worth the money to have the building, long considered an architectural eyesore, out of the way before the World's Fair opens next spring. The ground will be turned into a park.



IN THE DAYS BEFORE THE SOVIET
(From the jacket design for "Before the Storm," by Baroness Sophie Buxhoeveden. Macmillan, \$4.50)

NEW BOOKS

BRITISH diplomacy is not always the impenetrable screen that it tries to be. To Geoffrey T. Garratt it is a rather despicable shield. He charges in "Mussolini's Roman Empire" (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, \$2.50) that behind the foreign office scenes moves are made which allow a clever manipulator like Italy's Il Duce to get away with any maneuver he plans. Mr. Garratt asserts that Mussolini's designs to build an Ethiopian empire were well known among British officials long before the Italian troops and tanks overran Haile Selassie's realm. Worse yet, the author states, these same officials nullified the League of Nations' sanctions by placing a ban on exports of munitions to the Abyssinian fighters.

While the Italians were still sweeping up the remnants of these scattered tribes, Spain became a world issue, and British leaders again fumbled. As a climax to the manner in which they handled what Mr. Garratt calls the nonintervention farce, these men entered into an Anglo-Italian treaty of friendship which Anthony Eden would not swallow. This pact, the author feels, practically told Mussolini that he could crack a whip as he pleased in Spain. Throughout these diplomatic fencing games, in which Mussolini has danced around John Bull every time, Mr. Garratt says that England is overrun with Italian apologists, but, needless to mention, no such influences are permitted to work for the British in Rome.

While delivering this indictment of his native country, the author goes to some length to describe Mussolini's manner of accomplishing Fascist imperial objectives, telling about both his foreign policy methods and his orders for troops not to discriminate between soldiers, hospitals, or homes when attacking.

ALTHOUGH Palo Alto, California, is well known as the home of Herbert Hoover, it is also prominent as the location of Stanford University. This school stands as a monument to Leland Stanford's participation in the transportation monopoly which the Central Pacific Railroad once enjoyed in California and in the surrounding states. In reality, though, the university was a gift from the people whose funds poured into the coffers of Charles Crocker, Mark Hopkins, Collis P. Huntington, and Stanford, the quartet which made up "The Big Four" (New York: Knopf, \$4.50). This story of their manipulations, as told by Oscar Lewis, is as interesting as fiction. Indeed, it may seem like fiction to today's railroaders as they gaze back on the lush years when a road dictated its own terms.

Under such conditions, the Central Pacific flourished. Its four powerful bosses eased out Theodore Judah, whose dream inspired the road's construction. They gathered a rich plunder by charging even higher rates than those assessed by wagon-trains before the railroad was built. During their heyday, they organized as efficient a monopoly as ever arranged "to control for its own profit the economic resources of a region comprising

one-sixth of the area of the nation." Each of the four must have wondered at the distance between this wealth and his former position. For Stanford had been a wholesale grocer; Crocker, a dry goods dealer; and Hopkins and Huntington, partners in a hardware store.

At the height of their affluence, their control was often compared to a giant octopus, spreading its tentacles around agriculture and industry throughout the area which the road served. Such was the behemoth which was called "The Curse of California." In those days it was the people's common enemy. But today the story makes good reading.

TO RUSSIAN noblemen, the revolution which dispossessed them was a storm—one which swept them away like reeds in a hurricane. So it is logical for Baroness Sophie Buxhoeveden to give her book about this ill-fated nobility the title, "Before the Storm" (New York: Macmillan, \$4.50). Her grandfather, a member of this ruling class, dominates the picture of a scene that is vastly different from today's Russia, with its Five-Year Plans.

But this book is no political tract denouncing what occurred when the Baroness' people



BENITO MUSSOLINI
Il Duce is the central figure in Geoffrey T. Garratt's recent book, "Mussolini's Roman Empire." Bobbs-Merrill, \$2.50.

lost their holdings. She makes few conjectures about what might have happened if things had taken a different course. Instead, it is a collection of memoirs, unhampered with a defense of the old ways. In telling stories about the court and the countryside, in recalling monks rowing on the swift Volga, peasants trudging along muddy roads, and dramatic moments in the imperial court, the author shows affection, not bitterness. Although the people whom she tells about have gone, many of the pleasant rural scenes no doubt remain.—J. H. A.



HERBLOCK IN WINFIELD DAILY COURIER

Behind the Dispute in Harlan County

(Concluded from page 1)

compared to raising it from deep shafts.

However, the great beds of coal lay untouched until 1911. Then a group of men, natives of Harlan County, realized the potential value of the resources which had been put down in the valley. They knew that before coal mining could be made profitable, a means of transporting the coal out of the valley had to be provided. So they financed a spur of the Louisville and Nashville railway into Harlan County. With the coming of the railroad, life in the valley changed overnight from a simple agricultural pattern to a complex industrial form.

Harlan Grows

The population, which was 10,000 in 1910, increased six times in the next four years. Very few of the native Harlan men went into the mines as laborers. Since many of them owned the land on which the coal was found, they became the operators of the mining companies. Other Harlan residents became bookkeepers, time clerks, foremen, merchants, public officials, and so on. The miners themselves flocked in from other counties in Kentucky, from Virginia, Tennessee, and West Virginia. They were mountaineers, attracted to Harlan County by wages which in comparison to their former incomes seemed fabulous.



CIVIL LIBERTIES CHAIRMAN

Senator Robert La Follette's investigations of conditions in Harlan County led to the indictment of the coal companies, operators, and former deputy sheriffs.

Harlan boomed through the World War period, then settled down to a steady prosperity. Harlan coal is good coal, and it is cheap. Even during slack times, there is a market for it. While other coal regions were losing business because of competition from the oil fields, Harlan continued to grow. Normally its mines turn out from 14 to 18 million tons of coal a year, worth about 45 million dollars, or a third of Kentucky's entire production.

There are only three incorporated towns in the county: Harlan, Evarts, and Cumberland. Together, they have about 12,000 people, 7,000 of whom live in Harlan. The great majority of Harlan County's 70,000 inhabitants live on property owned by the mining companies. And for that reason, they are dominated by the companies to a great extent.

The company for which he works is more than an employer to a Harlan county coal miner. It is also his landlord, since he lives in a house built by the company on company property. Row after row of such houses are found at each of the 42 mines. A few of them are well built. But for the most part, they are unpainted shacks with no plumbing, located on

muddy, unlighted streets. The company is also the miner's grocer, druggist, clothier, hardware dealer, saloon keeper, barber, and so on. The miner trades at company stores because he can get credit, and because it is a long way to "town." His children go to school in buildings constructed by the company, to teachers hired by the company.

Until last June, the miner who became drunk and created a disturbance was arrested by a peace officer who was a company employee, not a public official. Although these men were duly sworn in as deputy sheriffs by the county authorities, they were hired directly by the companies until a Kentucky law forbidding the practice went into effect this summer. While there is little proof to back up the assertion, it is claimed that the companies control the county government completely. In some instances, it is said, an operator has cast ballots for all his mines.

Thus a system of paternalism which greatly resembles the feudal arrangements of the Middle Ages has been set up in Harlan County. Life under this paternalistic system is not disagreeable, on the whole, according to the miners' standards. The average miner earns from \$10 to \$15 a day, although he works only about 100 days a year. He has unlimited credit at the company stores; the average mining family in Harlan County is in debt about \$100 at all times. Usually the schools to which he sends his children are better than the public schools in the three villages. As a matter of fact, wherever the company owner is humane, enlightened, and not too greedy, the life of those who work for him is as pleasant as they have ever known or expected.

Seeds of Discontent

But all owners are not humane, enlightened, and unselfish. Some of them work their men long hours, provide few safety precautions, charge outrageously high prices at their company stores, force the miners' families to live in filth and squalor, cheat the men on their monthly checks, and mistreat them in other ways. The seeds of discontent have been sown among the miners by such tactics.

It was in the late 1920's that agitation for labor unions in Harlan County began. There were several unions at work among the miners; the United Mine Workers of America, then part of the A. F. of L., was but one. Prounion sentiment grew very slowly. The mine owners were unanimously opposed to the unions. Even those who gave their miners the best treatment fought the union organizers. In the first place, they argued, the miners had nothing to gain by joining a union; they were already receiving wages higher than the union standards. The men would be paying monthly dues and getting nothing in return. Among themselves, they spoke of the power which a strong union might gain. The owners, accustomed to dictatorial power in their own hands, did not like to see a rival emerging.

In the spring of 1931, a strike was called at the Black Mountain Mine when a 10 per cent wage cut was announced. The miners heard that strikebreakers were being imported from Harlan, so they built a barricade on the road and backed it up with guns. The company-hired deputy sheriffs tried to clear away the barricade, and in the gun battle which followed, a dozen miners and two deputy sheriffs were killed. "Bloody Harlan" broke into the headlines.

Both the unions and the operators redoubled their efforts after that incident. The NRA, the Guffey Coal Act, the Wagner Labor Relations Act, the tremendous growth of the United Mine Workers as a CIO union—all contributed to the increase in prounion sentiment. But the companies met the unions at every turn. Dominating their miners as completely as they did, they had many methods of discouraging the union membership drives. It is the story



THE COUNTY SEAT OF HARLAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY

The town of Harlan is the center of a coal-mining valley in the Cumberland Mountains from which have come many reports of violence in disputes between labor and management.

of those methods which has kept Harlan County in the news.

Civil Liberties Committee

In the spring of 1937, the Senate's Civil Liberties Committee, headed by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, investigated the activities of the companies. Witnesses told of men discharged for discussing the union, of other men beaten, threatened, a few shot, for their union activities. According to these witnesses, the guiding hand behind the antiunion forces was the Harlan County Coal Operators Association, an organization composed of coal mine owners. The agents of this association were the deputy sheriffs, selected and paid by the companies, who on the pretext of enforcing the law broke up union meetings.

Witnesses on the other side minimized the stories of violence and intimidation. Whatever had occurred, they said, could be laid to the union organizers, whom they called "reds" and Communists.

The investigations of the Civil Liberties Committee and the National Labor Relations Board aroused a great deal of interest all over the country. Then the federal government started criminal proceedings against the company representatives. Ordinarily it would have no jurisdiction over such things as riots, beatings, and murders. The local government would handle such violations of the law. But under a law passed in 1870 to combat the Ku Klux

Klan (and almost forgotten since), the federal government brought suit against the companies, operators, and former deputy sheriffs on the ground that they had conspired to defraud United States citizens of their constitutional and statutory rights—that the miners of Harlan County had been denied freedom of speech and action guaranteed to them by law. Since the jury could not agree on a verdict, it will be left to another trial to decide whether or not the defendants are guilty or innocent.

But several changes in the life of Harlan County have already resulted from the investigations, the trials, and the publicity given to them. Harlan County is no longer forbidden ground for labor organizers. The United Mine Workers of America, now the largest and most important organization of miners, has an office in Harlan. Its representatives go into camps all over the county. Union influence is growing rapidly. Already 10 of the 42 mines have signed contracts with the UMWA, while six other mines have independent unions representing the workers. The Kentucky law which prevents the companies from hiring their own policemen, mentioned before, has done a great deal to free the miners from company domination. Many of them, of course, do not object to the paternalistic system under which they live. But at least the path toward union organization now seems open for those miners who are discontented and dissatisfied.

Smiles

"The octopus can see to the front, each side, and to the rear simultaneously, and periodically discharges a quantity of inky fluid," says a naturalist. What a gossip-columnist it would make if it could only write!

—LONDON OPINION

And in the old days a bad man would go around with niches in his gun handle, instead of in his fenders. —WALL STREET JOURNAL

Physicians at Johns Hopkins say dogs are beginning to have nervous breakdowns. And no wonder!—what with thousands of people these days saying the world is going to the dogs. —WASHINGTON POST

The modern girl's hair looks like a mop, says a bishop. That's okay with the modern girl. She doesn't know what a mop looks like. —WALL STREET JOURNAL

A very stout man was walking on the promenade of a seaside town when he noticed a weighing machine with the notice: "I speak your weight."

He put a penny in the slot and stood on the platform. A voice answered, "One at a time, please!" —KENTISH MERCURY

"How was your vegetable garden this summer?"
"Fine! We had it for lunch on Monday." —SELECTED

"How is Henny getting along with school, Eph?"

"Not so well, Garge. They're learnin' him to spell taters with a 'p'." —SELECTED



"LEMME KNOW WHEN TO TURN THE HOOK LOOSE!"
CROSS IN JUDGE

The American Observer Index

Volume VII, Numbers 1 to 48, September 6, 1937, Through August 15, 1938

- A**
- Accidents. Feb. 14-4; Mar. 7-5; May 30-5; July 25-5 (See also Traffic Safety)
- Africa.
- Colonies. Mar. 14-1; July 4-1
- Elections. May 30-3
- French Commission. Dec. 13-3; Apr. 25-3
- Race Problem. Sept. 6-3
- Agriculture.
- Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Mar. 28-4; July 25-4
- Aids. Jan. 31-4
- Cotton. Sept. 20-1; Aug. 8-5
- Crop Reporting Board. Sept. 27-5
- Crops and Income. Sept. 20-4; Nov. 22-4; June 20-4
- Drought. Sept. 6-5
- Farm Security Administration. Nov. 8-6; May 2-5
- Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. July 4-4
- Irrigation. Sept. 27-4; July 11-5; July 25-5; Aug. 8-7
- Legislation. Sept. 13-4; Dec. 6-4; Jan. 3-1; Feb. 14-4; Feb. 21-4
- Loans. Sept. 13-4; Oct. 18-5; Nov. 8-4
- Problems, Historical. Jan. 3-6
- Resettlement Administration. Sept. 13-4
- Transient Labor. Oct. 11-4
- Aland Islands. Apr. 18-3
- Alaska. Feb. 7-7; Feb. 28-4; Apr. 4-5; May 16-4; May 30-5
- Albania. Jan. 17-3
- All-American Canal. Aug. 8-7
- Alfred, James V. July 25-6
- Ambassadors. Jan. 3-4
- American Federation of Labor. (See Labor)
- American Institute of Public Opinion. May 9-4
- Antitrust Laws. Jan. 31-4
- Apprentices. Oct. 25-5; Dec. 13-5
- Argentina. Feb. 28-3; Mar. 7-3
- Armaments. Jan. 24-1; Feb. 7-4; Mar. 7-7; Mar. 28-4; July 25-4
- Armistice Day and Peace. Nov. 8-1
- Arnold, Thurman W. Mar. 14-4
- Ataturk, Kemal. June 27-6
- Australia. Oct. 25-3; Feb. 21-3
- Austria. Feb. 28-1; Mar. 21-3 (See also Germany)
- Automobile.
- Diesel Engines. Apr. 25-5
- Economic Importance. Nov. 8-7
- Future. May 2-5; June 6-5
- Midget Cars. July 11-5
- Safety. May 30-5; July 25-5
- Used Cars. Mar. 14-4
- Aviation.
- Civil Aeronautics Authority. May 30-4; July 18-4
- Giant Planes. Jan. 3-5; Mar. 28-5; June 6-5
- Legislation. Oct. 18-5; Jan. 31-4
- Safety Record. May 2-5; June 13-5
- Transatlantic Flights. Nov. 29-4; Aug. 1-7
- B**
- Balkan Entente. Aug. 8-3
- Baltic. June 20-3
- Barkley, Alben W. June 20-6
- Beagle Islands. May 30-3
- Beavers, Government. June 20-4
- Belgium. Oct. 25-3; Feb. 7-3; May 30-3
- Berle, Adolf. Feb. 21-4
- Black, Hugo L. Sept. 6-6; Sept. 27-4; Oct. 11-4; June 13-5
- Bluecher, Marshal. July 25-6
- Bolivia. July 4-3; July 11-3; Aug. 8-3
- Bosses, Political. May 23-7
- Boycott, Japanese. (See Japan)
- Brazil. Oct. 11-3; Oct. 18-3; Nov. 15-3; Nov. 22-1; Nov. 22-6; Nov. 29-3; Mar. 28-3; May 9-3; May 23-3; July 18-3
- Budget. Jan. 17-1 (See also Taxation)
- Burma. May 23-3
- Business. (See also Depression)
- Antitrust Laws. Jan. 31-4
- Chain Stores. Oct. 11-5
- Conference. Jan. 24-4; Jan. 31-4; Feb. 14-4
- Corporations. Jan. 31-6
- Government Control. Nov. 29-7; Feb. 21-5
- Holding Companies. Jan. 24-4; Jan. 31-6
- Income and Industry. Mar. 7-4
- Monopolies. Oct. 25-4; Dec. 13-4; May 9-1; May 9-6; June 27-4; Aug. 1-5; Aug. 8-1; Aug. 8-4; Aug. 15-4
- Old Workers. Aug. 1-1; Aug. 1-6
- Prices. Feb. 28-4; July 4-4
- Public Relations. Mar. 14-4
- Purchasing Power. Nov. 22-4; May 30-6
- Recession. Mar. 7-1
- Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Nov. 8-4; Apr. 11-4
- Recovery. May 2-4; July 4-4; July 25-1
- Relief. Feb. 14-4; Feb. 21-4; Feb. 28-5; Mar. 7-1; Apr. 4-5; May 23-4; May 30-4; June 6-7; June 20-5
- Securities Exchange Commission. Nov. 22-6
- Spending, Government. Feb. 21-5; Mar. 7-7; Apr. 18-1; Apr. 25-1; May 2-4
- Stock Exchange. July 18-7
- Uncertain Future. Sept. 27-1
- Wage Problem. Feb. 7-4
- World War. Sept. 20-6
- C**
- Canada. Oct. 4-3; Nov. 22-3; Feb. 14-3; June 20-3; July 11-1
- Canal, All-American. Aug. 8-7
- Cardozo, Benjamin N. July 18-4
- Carver, George W. July 18-6
- Cecil, Viscount. Nov. 29-3
- Censorship, Press. Jan. 17-1
- Census. Dec. 13-5
- Chain Gang. Dec. 6-4
- Chamberlain, Neville. July 4-6
- Child Labor. June 20-4
- China. (See also Sino-Japanese War)
- Picture. Jan. 10-3
- Planes. Sept. 13-4
- Yangtze River. Feb. 14-3
- Civil Aeronautics Authority. Jan. 31-4; May 30-4; July 18-4
- Civil Liberties. Jan. 17-1; Feb. 7-1; Feb. 7-6; Apr. 11-7; May 16-7; June 6-4; June 13-4; July 4-4; Aug. 8-4
- Civil Service Commission. Nov. 29-6; Jan. 10-5; July 4-4
- Civilian Conservation Corps. Oct. 18-4; Nov. 1-4; Jan. 24-5; Apr. 11-4
- Coal. Dec. 13-5; Jan. 31-4
- Cohen, Benjamin V. June 27-6
- Columnists, Newspaper. June 20-6
- Committee for Industrial Organization. (See Labor)
- Communism. Dec. 6-1 (See also Russia)
- Congress, United States.
- Adjournment. June 13-4
- Civil Liberties Committee. Aug. 8-4
- Civilian Conservation Corps. Jan. 24-5
- Convenes-1938. Jan. 3-4; Jan. 10-4
- Elections Committee. Aug. 8-5
- Food and Drug Bill. June 20-1
- Housing. Jan. 31-4
- Legislative Machinery. Nov. 15-7
- Navy Bill. May 9-4
- New Members. Nov. 22-4
- Pensions. Feb. 14-5
- Power Loans. May 30-4
- Record of Accomplishment. Sept. 6-4; Jan. 24-4; Feb. 7-5; Feb. 21-4; Feb. 28-4; Mar. 7-4; May 23-4; June 27-4; June 27-7
- Reorganization, Executive. Mar. 21-4; Mar. 28-1; Apr. 4-4
- Special Session. Oct. 18-4; Oct. 25-4; Nov. 15-4; Nov. 29-4; Dec. 6-4; Dec. 13-4
- Spending Program. May 9-4
- Taxes. Mar. 14-1; Apr. 25-4; May 9-4
- Tennessee Valley Authority. Apr. 4-4
- Wages and Hours. Apr. 25-4; May 9-4; May 16-4; May 30-1; June 20-4
- War Profits. Feb. 14-5; Feb. 21-1
- Works Progress Administration. Feb. 21-4
- Constitution.
- Borah's Speech. Sept. 27-4
- Lawyers' Side. Oct. 11-4
- Roosevelt's Speech. Sept. 27-4
- Consumption (Economics). May 30-6
- Cooperatives, Consumer. Oct. 25-5; Apr. 25-5; May 2-1; May 9-5; July 18-5; July 25-3; Aug. 1-4
- Corcoran, Thomas G. June 20-6
- Corporations. Jan. 31-6
- Cotton Loans and Crops. (See Agriculture)
- Cotton Picker. Sept. 6-5
- Cotton Roads. Nov. 8-4
- Coyle, David Cushman. Oct. 11-7
- Crime. Sept. 20-4; Oct. 11-4; Apr. 11-1; Apr. 11-6
- Crop Reporting Board. (See Agriculture)
- Cuba. Apr. 18-3; May 9-3
- Czechoslovakia. Sept. 20-4; Sept. 27-3; Mar. 21-1; Mar. 28-3; Apr. 11-3; May 2-3; May 9-3; May 16-3; May 30-3; May 30-7; June 6-3; June 13-3; July 25-3; Aug. 1-3
- D**
- Danube River. Mar. 7-3
- Davis, Norman H. Apr. 25-4
- Democratic Government. Nov. 15-1; Nov. 15-6; Feb. 7-1; May 16-1
- Democratic Party. (See Political Scene)
- Depression. (See also Business)
- Government Acts. Nov. 22-1; Dec. 6-1
- Optimism. Jan. 10-4
- Recession. Jan. 10-1
- Stock Market. Sept. 20-4; Nov. 1-1; Nov. 8-4
- Diesel Engines. Jan. 31-4; Apr. 25-5
- Drought. Sept. 6-5
- E**
- Earle, George H. Aug. 8-6
- Education. (See also Youth)
- Agriculture. Feb. 14-5
- Correspondence. Mar. 14-4
- Education Week. Sept. 27-7; Nov. 8-1
- Experiments. July 18-5
- Federal Aid. Mar. 7-4
- Graduates' Future. Apr. 25-7
- Junior Colleges. Nov. 1-5
- Learning While Working. July 4-5; Feb. 14-4
- National Education Association. July 11-7
- Newspaper Reading. Apr. 11-5
- Progress. Nov. 8-6
- School Population. Sept. 13-5
- Self-Examination. Mar. 28-7
- Superior Children. Feb. 28-5
- Working Students. Dec. 6-5
- Egypt. Sept. 13-3; Feb. 14-3
- Elections. (See Political Scene)
- Electric Power. (See Public Utilities)
- Employment Service. Sept. 27-6
- Estonia. May 9-3
- Ethiopia. Oct. 4-3; May 16-3; May 23-3
- Europe. (See also International Relations)
- Balkans. Aug. 8-3
- Central Europe. Feb. 21-1; Apr. 11-3; May 16-3; June 20-3
- General Situation. Mar. 28-1; July 11-3
- Minorities. Jan. 24-1
- F**
- Farley, James A. Oct. 4-4
- Farm Security Administration. (See Agriculture)
- Farming. (See Agriculture)
- Fascism. (See also Germany, Italy)
- Anti-Communist Pact. Nov. 15-1
- Rome-Berlin Axis. Oct. 4-3
- Rumania. May 2-3
- System of Government. Nov. 1-1; Nov. 1-6
- Federal Communications Commission. Oct. 4-6
- Federal Housing Authority. (See Housing)
- Federal Maritime Commission. (See Shipping)
- Federal Power Commission. (See Public Utilities)
- Federal Reserve System. Nov. 1-6
- Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. July 4-4
- Federal Trade Commission. Oct. 18-6
- Filibuster. Feb. 28-4
- Finance, Government. (See Taxation)
- Fine Arts Bureau. Mar. 14-5
- Finland. Sept. 6-3
- Floods. Feb. 7-2; Mar. 14-4; Mar. 21-4; Apr. 25-5
- Food and Drug Administration. Oct. 25-6; Dec. 6-4; Mar. 28-5; June 20-1
- Foreign Policy, United States.
- Check on Aggressors. Oct. 18-1
- Collective Action vs. Isolation. Feb. 14-7; Mar. 28-4; June 13-4; June 27-1
- Controversy. Feb. 21-4
- Cultural Relations Division. Aug. 8-5
- Disarmament. July 25-4
- Good Neighbors. May 23-4
- History. June 27-6
- Japanese, Attitude Toward. June 20-4
- Monroe Doctrine. Nov. 22-6
- Neutrality. Sept. 20-7
- Preparedness. Jan. 24-6
- Public Opinion. Jan. 24-4
- Reciprocal Trade Treaties. Sept. 20-4; Dec. 6-7; Mar. 21-4; Apr. 4-1
- Refugee Plan. Apr. 4-4; July 18-3
- South America. Feb. 7-1
- Survey. June 27-1
- War, Next. Feb. 28-7
- Foreign Service, American. Oct. 4-7
- Foreign Trade, United States.
- England. Nov. 29-4
- History. Mar. 21-6; Apr. 4-6
- Investments. Nov. 15-5
- Leads World. July 11-1
- Reciprocal Trade Agreements. Sept. 20-4; Dec. 6-7; Mar. 21-4; Apr. 4-1
- Stake in Far East. Sept. 13-1
- World War and Business. Sept. 20-6
- Forums, Pennsylvania. Apr. 4-7
- France.**
- African Colonies. Apr. 25-3; July 4-1
- Asiatic Policy. July 11-3
- Delbos, Yvon. Dec. 13-3
- Elections. Oct. 18-3
- Financial Crisis. Sept. 27-3
- Government, Plot on. Nov. 29-3
- Maginot Line. Apr. 4-3
- New Deal. Oct. 11-1
- Politics. Jan. 24-3; Jan. 31-1; Mar. 21-3; Apr. 18-3
- Railroads. Sept. 13-3
- Recovery. May 16-3
- Refugees. July 18-3
- Spanish Civil War. June 13-3
- Syria. June 20-3; July 18-3
- Wages and Hours. Sept. 6-3
- Franklin Memorial. May 30-5
- Freedom of Speech. (See Civil Liberties)
- G**
- Gallup, Dr. George. May 9-4
- Garner, John N. June 20-6
- Germany. (See also Fascism)
- African Colonies. Mar. 14-1
- Austria. Feb. 28-1; Mar. 21-3; Apr. 4-3; Apr. 18-1; July 11-3
- Aviation. July 11-3
- Berlin. Dec. 13-3
- Book Congress. Jan. 31-3
- Czechoslovakia. Mar. 21-1; May 2-3; May 9-3; May 16-3; May 30-3; May 30-7; June 6-3; July 25-3; Aug. 1-3
- Election. Apr. 18-3
- Emigration. June 20-3
- Excursions. Oct. 18-3
- Expansion. Nov. 1-3
- Foreign Policy. June 6-3
- Germans Abroad. Sept. 13-3
- Goering, Hermann. Jan. 3-3
- Great Britain. Nov. 29-1; Dec. 6-3
- Helium. May 23-5
- Hitler, Adolf. Sept. 27-3; May 2-3
- Internal Changes. Feb. 14-1
- Italian Relations. May 9-3; May 16-3
- Labor. June 13-3
- Lorcano Pact. Oct. 25-3
- Nazi Anniversary. Feb. 7-3
- Nazi Party Congress. Sept. 6-3; Sept. 20-3
- Religion. Mar. 14-3
- Gettysburg. July 4-5
- Gold Coast. Mar. 7-3
- Government Reorganization. (See Reorganization, Government)
- Government Spending. (See Business)
- Great Britain.
- American Trade. Nov. 29-4
- Army. Dec. 13-3
- Colonization. Mar. 7-6
- Crime. July 4-3
- Foreign Policy. Feb. 21-3; Mar. 7-1; Apr. 4-3; May 9-3; May 23-1
- Germany. Nov. 29-1; Dec. 6-3
- Imperial Relations. July 11-6
- India. May 30-1; Aug. 8-3
- Ireland. Jan. 24-3; May 9-1
- Italian Agreement. Mar. 14-3; Apr. 11-3; Apr. 25-3; May 2-1
- Labor and Armament. Sept. 20-3
- Letter from. Mar. 14-7
- London. June 13-3
- MacDonald, J. Ramsay. Nov. 22-3
- Mexican Oil. May 23-3
- Popular Front. Oct. 18-3
- Prison Reform. Oct. 4-3; Nov. 15-3
- Greece. Feb. 7-3; Aug. 8-3
- Guatemala. Nov. 8-3
- H**
- Hague, Frank. (See Jersey City)
- Haiti. Nov. 8-3; Jan. 3-3; Aug. 8-3
- Harlan County. (See Labor)
- Hawaiian Islands. Nov. 22-5
- Hays, Will H. Aug. 8-6
- Health.
- Doctors. Nov. 15-4; Dec. 6-5
- Insurance. Oct. 25-1; Mar. 28-5; Apr. 18-4; June 27-1
- Measles. Nov. 29-4
- Medical Monopoly. Aug. 8-4
- National Health Conference. July 25-4
- Standards, Improvement of. Oct. 25-6
- Survey. Jan. 31-4
- Tuberculosis. July 4-5
- United States Public Health Service. Oct. 11-6
- Yellow Fever. Apr. 11-5
- Helium. May 23-5
- Henderson, Leon. July 4-6
- Highways.
- Alaska. May 16-4
- Bulkley's Plan. Feb. 14-4
- International Bridge. June 27-5
- Pennsylvania. Aug. 8-4
- Reflectors. Apr. 18-5; July 25-5
- Historical Backgrounds.
- Agriculture. Jan. 3-6
- American Journalism and Columnists. June 20-6
- British Colonization. Mar. 7-6
- Civil Liberties. Feb. 7-6
- Corporations and Holding Companies. Jan. 31-6
- Crime. Apr. 11-6
- Democracy. Nov. 15-6
- Economic Freedom. July 25-6
- Education. Nov. 8-6
- Fascism. Nov. 1-6
- Foreign Policy. Jan. 24-6; May 2-6; June 27-6
- Foreign Trade. Mar. 21-6; Apr. 4-6
- Government Agencies. Mar. 28-6
- Health Standards. Oct. 25-6
- Housing. Feb. 14-6
- Imperial Relations. July 11-6
- International Law. Sept. 27-6
- Labor Movement. Oct. 4-6; June 6-6
- Merchant Marine. Nov. 29-6
- Middle-Aged Workers. Aug. 1-6
- Monopoly. May 9-6
- Monroe Doctrine. Nov. 22-6
- Nine Power Treaty. Oct. 18-6
- Political Parties. Feb. 28-6
- Population Trends. July 18-6
- President's Influence. Apr. 25-6
- Primary System. July 4-6
- Production and Consumption. May 30-6
- Progressive Party. May 16-6
- Public Opinion and War. Jan. 10-6
- Railroads. Dec. 6-6
- Social Security. June 13-6
- Spoils System. May 23-6
- Supreme Court. Oct. 11-6
- Taxation. Mar. 14-6
- Third Parties. Sept. 13-6
- Third-Term Tradition. Aug. 8-6
- Wages and Hours. Sept. 6-6
- War Controls. Feb. 21-6
- World War and Business. Sept. 20-6
- Hitler, Adolf. (See Germany)
- Hodza, Milan. June 27-6
- Holding Companies. Jan. 24-4; Jan. 31-6
- Holland. Apr. 18-3; June 27-3
- Honduras. Nov. 1-3
- Hoover, Herbert. Sept. 6-4; Apr. 11-4
- Hostels, Youth. May 9-4
- Housing.
- Community Planning. Oct. 25-7
- Costs. Nov. 22-7; Feb. 28-4; May 2-4; July 18-5
- Federal Housing Authority. Sept. 20-4; Jan. 3-4
- Government Program. Feb. 14-1

Greenbelt. Sept. 13-5; Aug. 1-4
History of. Feb. 14-6
Legislation. Jan. 31-4
New York City. Dec. 13-5; Feb. 7-4
Straus, Nathan. Nov. 1-4
Hughes, Howard. July 25-6
Hungary. Jan. 24-3; May 23-3; June 6-3

I

India.
Burma. May 23-3
Constitution. Feb. 21-3; Mar. 14-3;
May 30-1
Rebellion. Aug. 8-3
Indians, American. May 23-4
International Relations. (See also Europe,
Foreign Policy—United States, Sino-Japa-
nese War, Spanish Civil War)
American League of Nations. Feb. 28-3
Armistice Day and Peace. Nov. 8-1
Balkans. Aug. 8-3
British Foreign Policy. May 23-1
British-Irish Agreement. May 9-1
British-Italian Agreement. May 2-1
Central Europe. Feb. 21-1; Apr. 11-3;
June 20-3
Collective Security. May 2-6
European Balance. Oct. 25-1
European Outlook. Sept. 6-3; Mar. 28-1;
June 20-3; July 11-3; Aug. 15-3
Geneva. Sept. 27-3
German Expansion. Nov. 1-3
International Law. Sept. 27-6
League of Nations. Dec. 13-7; Jan. 31-3;
Feb. 7-3; May 23-3; June 13-4; July
25-3
Little Entente. May 16-3
Minorities, European. Jan. 24-1
Nine Power Treaty. Oct. 18-6
Nyon Conference. Sept. 20-1
Palestine Partition. Sept. 27-1
South America. Aug. 1-1; Aug. 8-3
Interstate Commerce Commission. Sept.
13-7; Dec. 13-5
Inventions of the Future. Sept. 6-5
Iran. Feb. 28-3
Ireland.
British Agreement. Jan. 24-3; May 9-1
Elections. May 9-3; June 27-3
Irrigation. (See Agriculture)
Italy. (See also Fascism)
Anti-Semitism. Aug. 1-3; Aug. 15-3
British Agreement. Mar. 14-3; Apr. 11-3;
Apr. 25-3; May 2-1
Ethiopia. May 16-3; May 23-3
German Relations. Sept. 27-3; May 9-3;
May 16-3
Military Program. Apr. 11-1

Jackson, Robert H. Jan. 31-4
Japan. (See also Sino-Japanese War)
Boycott. Feb. 7-7; Feb. 28-3
Economic Conditions. Sept. 13-3; May
16-3
Fishing Dispute. Feb. 28-4; Apr. 4-5
Manchukuo. Apr. 11-3
Military Control. Mar. 14-3; Mar. 28-3;
Apr. 4-1
Olympic Games. July 4-3; July 25-3
People. Sept. 6-3; Jan. 10-3
Russian Dispute. Aug. 8-1
Singapore. Feb. 21-3
Jersey City. May 16-7; June 6-4; June
13-4; July 4-4

Kennedy, Joseph P. July 4-6
Key West. Feb. 14-5
Konoye, Prince Fumimaro. July 18-6

Labor.
A. F. of L. Convention. Oct. 4-1; Oct.
11-4
Apprentices. Oct. 25-5; Dec. 13-5
British Methods. June 13-4
Child Labor. June 20-4
Company Unions. Nov. 1-4
Employment Service. Sept. 27-6
Harlan County. Oct. 11-4; June 6-4;
Aug. 8-4; Aug. 15-1
International Labor Office. June 13-4
Labor Movement, History of. Oct. 4-6;
June 6-6
Labor Rift. Oct. 18-4; Oct. 25-4; Nov.
1-4; Nov. 8-4; Nov. 15-4; Nov.
22-4; Jan. 3-4; Jan. 10-4; Jan.
24-5; Feb. 7-4; Apr. 25-4
Lewis, John L. Sept. 13-4; Dec. 13-4
National Labor Relations Board. Sept.
20-6; Dec. 13-4; Feb. 14-4; Apr.
18-4; June 6-1; Aug. 15-4
Old Workers. Aug. 1-1; Aug. 1-6
Politics. Oct. 18-4; Nov. 15-4
Steel Industry. Feb. 21-4
Strikes. Oct. 4-4; Nov. 29-4; Dec. 6-4;
July 11-4
Transient Labor. Oct. 11-4
Unions Grow. Sept. 20-4
United Automobile Workers. Aug. 1-4
Wages and Hours. May 9-4; May 16-4;
May 30-1; June 20-4; July 25-4 (See
also Wages and Hours)
La Follette, The. Sept. 13-6; May 9-7;
May 16-6
La Guardia, Fiorello. Nov. 15-4; July 11-6
Landon, Alfred M. Jan. 3-5
League of Nations. (See International Rela-
tions)
Lehman, Herbert. July 4-6
Lewis, John L. Sept. 13-4; Dec. 13-4
Liechtenstein. Apr. 11-3
Lippmann, Walter. Oct. 18-7
Lodge, Henry Cabot, Jr. Sept. 6-6
Lynching. Nov. 29-4; Jan. 17-4

MacDonald, J. Ramsey. Nov. 22-3
Machines, Political. May 23-7
Maginot Line. Apr. 4-3
Manchukuo. Apr. 11-3

Mann, Thomas. Mar. 7-4
Mantanuska. May 30-3
Martin, Homer. Aug. 8-6
Martin, William M. June 27-6
Masaryk, Thomas G. Sept. 27-3
Massachusetts. Apr. 11-5
Maverick, Maury. Aug. 1-6
McGrady, Edward F. Sept. 20-4
Merchant Marine. (See Shipping)
Mexico. Sept. 20-3; Dec. 13-1; Mar. 21-3;
Mar. 28-3; Apr. 4-3; May 23-3; May
30-3; June 6-1; Aug. 1-3; Aug. 15-3
Michelson, Charles. July 18-6
Miller, John E. Nov. 1-4
Minorities, European. Jan. 24-1
Mongoukwo. Nov. 8-3
Monopolies. (See Business)
Monroe Doctrine. Nov. 22-6
Morgan, Joy Elmer. Sept. 27-7
Motion Pictures. Nov. 8-5; Mar. 21-4;
June 20-5; Aug. 1-4; Aug. 1-5; Aug.
8-1

N

National Bituminous Coal Commission. Dec.
13-5; Mar. 7-4
National Education Association. July 11-7
National Labor Relations Board. (See Labor)
National Resources Committee. Sept. 6-5
National Youth Administration. Sept. 27-5;
July 4-7
Natural Resources. Feb. 7-5
Navy, United States. Jan. 10-5; Jan. 24-1
(See also Armaments)
Nebraska Legislature. Sept. 6-7; Nov.
29-5; Jan. 31-5; Apr. 25-5
Netherlands. July 11-7
New Deal. (See Political Scene)
Newfoundland. Mar. 28-3
New Jersey. Jan. 31-5 (See also Jersey City)
Newspapers.

Foreign Correspondent. Sept. 27-7
Journalism and Columnists. June 20-6
Linotype. June 20-4
National Press Club. Sept. 13-6
Newspapering in Washington. Sept. 6-7
Pine Newsprint. May 16-4
Press Intelligence Service. June 6-5
Radio Competition. Nov. 1-5
Radio Newspaper. Feb. 28-4
Roosevelt. Jan. 10-4
New York City. Oct. 25-4; Nov. 15-4;
Dec. 13-5; Feb. 7-4
New Zealand. Mar. 21-3
Nicaragua. Nov. 1-3
Norway. May 30-3
Nye, Gerald P. July 11-4
Nyon Conference. Sept. 20-1

O

Olympic Games. July 4-3; July 25-3
Oregon. Feb. 7-4
Outer Mongolia. Sept. 20-3
Pacific Islands. Mar. 14-5
Palestine. Sept. 27-1; Oct. 11-3; Oct.
25-3; July 11-3; July 18-1; Aug. 1-3
Panama. Oct. 11-3
Paraguay. Sept. 20-3; July 4-3; July
11-3; Aug. 8-3
Pennsylvania. Feb. 21-7; Apr. 4-7; May
2-5
Pensions. Sept. 20-5; Feb. 14-5
Philippine Islands. Sept. 20-3; Jan. 24-1;
Apr. 25-1
Phosphate. Mar. 21-5
Poland. Sept. 27-3; June 13-3; Aug. 1-3;
Aug. 15-1
Political Scene. (See also Roosevelt, Frank-
lin D.)

P

Civil Service. July 4-4
Committee for Industrial Organization. Oct.
18-4
Democratic Party. Sept. 6-4; Sept. 13-1;
Jan. 17-4
Elections Investigation. Aug. 8-5
History of Parties. Feb. 28-6
Hoover, Herbert. Sept. 6-4; Apr. 11-4
Landon, Alfred M. Jan. 3-5
Machines. May 23-7
New Deal. Mar. 14-4; May 16-4; June
6-4; June 6-7; June 27-4; July 4-1
New Jersey. Jan. 31-5
Political Publicity. July 18-6
Portugal. Aug. 15-3
Primitives. May 30-4; June 13-4; June
20-4; July 4-1; July 4-6; July 11-4;
Aug. 1-4; Aug. 8-4; Aug. 15-4
Progressives, La Follette. May 9-7; May
16-6
Relief in Politics. June 6-7
Republican Party. Oct. 25-4; Nov. 15-4;
Jan. 3-4; Feb. 7-4; Feb. 21-4; Feb.
28-1
Spoils System. May 23-6
State Politics. Mar. 7-4; May 2-5
Third Parties. Sept. 13-6; May 2-4
Third Term. Aug. 8-6
Population Trends. May 23-4; July 18-1;
July 18-6
Press Intelligence Service. June 6-5
Prison Reform. May 16-5
Progressive Party, La Follette. May 9-7;
May 16-6
Propaganda. Nov. 1-7; Nov. 8-4
Public Opinion. May 9-4
Public Utilities.

Q

Federal Power Commission. Jan. 3-6
Grand Coulee. Oct. 4-4
Power Program. Oct. 18-1
Private Companies. Nov. 22-4
PWA Loans. Jan. 17-5; May 30-4
Rural Electrification. Jan. 17-4; June
13-7
Shasta Dam. July 25-5
Tennessee Valley Authority. Sept. 20-5;
Nov. 15-5; Jan. 31-1; Feb. 7-4; Mar.
14-4; Mar. 21-4; Mar. 28-4; Apr.
4-4; Apr. 25-5; May 23-4; June
4-4

6-4; June 27-4; July 18-4
Washington State. Nov. 1-4
Public Works Administration. Oct. 4-4; Apr.
25-4; July 25-7

6-4; June 27-4; July 18-4
Washington State. Nov. 1-4
Public Works Administration. Oct. 4-4; Apr.
25-4; July 25-7

R

Radio.
Control. June 13-4
Czar. Apr. 11-5
Federal Station. May 23-4
Future. June 27-4
Listening Centers. Feb. 7-4
Newspaper. Feb. 28-4
Politics on the Air. July 18-4
Schools, in. Feb. 28-5; Apr. 18-4; May
9-5
Static. June 6-5
Television. May 23-5
Town Meeting. Mar. 7-4
Railroads. Nov. 1-4; Dec. 6-6; Dec. 13-5;
Jan. 10-4; Mar. 21-1; Apr. 18-4;
June 27-5; July 18-5; Aug. 15-4
Recession. (See Business, Depression)
Reciprocal Trade Agreements. (See Foreign
Trade—United States)
Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Nov.
8-4; Apr. 11-4
Reed, Stanley F. Jan. 24-4
Referendum. War. Nov. 29-4; Jan. 10-1;
Jan. 10-6; Jan. 17-4; July 25-4
Regional Planning. Oct. 18-4
Relief. (See Business, Works Progress Ad-
ministration)
Reorganization, Government. Mar. 21-4;
Mar. 28-1; Apr. 4-4; Apr. 18-4
Republican Party. (See Political Scene)
Resettlement Administration. Sept. 13-4
Resources, Natural. Feb. 7-5
Roanoke Island. Oct. 4-5
Roche, Josephine. Nov. 8-4; Aug. 1-6
Roosevelt, Franklin D. (See also Political
Scene)

Birthday Ball. Jan. 31-5
Chicago Speech. Oct. 18-1
Civil Liberties. July 4-4
Constitution. Sept. 27-4
Disarmament. July 25-4
Jackson Day Speech. Jan. 17-4
New Deal Anniversary. Mar. 14-4
Political Opponents. July 4-1
Political Tour. July 11-4; July 18-4;
Aug. 8-4
Popularity. Apr. 11-4
Press. Jan. 10-4
Public Papers. Feb. 21-5
Reorganization. Apr. 18-4
Secret Service. Aug. 1-5
Taxation. June 6-4
Tennessee Valley Authority. Mar. 28-4
Third Term. Aug. 8-6
Vacation. Dec. 6-4; Dec. 13-4; Apr. 4-4
Views on Prices. Feb. 28-4
Views on South. July 18-4
Western Trip. Oct. 4-4; Oct. 11-4
Roosevelt, James. Nov. 1-4
Rubber. Dec. 13-5
Rumania. Dec. 13-3; Jan. 3-3; Jan. 10-3;
Mar. 7-3; May 2-3
Runciman, Walter. Aug. 8-6
Rural Electrification. June 13-7
Russia. (See also Communism)

S

Asiatic Empire. July 25-1
Domestic Conditions. Sept. 27-3; Jan.
17-3; July 18-3
Elections. Nov. 1-3
Japanese Dispute. Aug. 8-1
Khevsour Tribesmen. Feb. 14-3
Modernization. Nov. 22-3
Outer Mongolia. Sept. 20-3
Power Development. Oct. 4-3
Purges. Jan. 31-3; Feb. 28-3; Mar.
14-3; May 2-3; June 13-1
Revolution Anniversary. Nov. 8-3
Safety. May 30-5; July 25-5
St. Lawrence Waterway. June 20-7
Salaries. Jan. 24-5
Salmon. Nov. 15-4; Feb. 28-4; Apr. 4-5;
June 20-4
Santo Domingo. Jan. 10-3
Scotland. May 23-7
Securities Exchange Commission. Nov. 22-6
Shaw, Reuben T. July 11-6
Shelterbelt. Mar. 21-4
Shipping.

Federal Maritime Commission. Nov. 15-6
Merchant Marine. Nov. 22-4; Nov. 29-1;
Nov. 29-6
New York Free Port. Mar. 21-5
St. Lawrence Waterway. June 20-7
Seamen's School. Aug. 1-4
Ships. Oct. 11-5; Nov. 1-5; Jan. 3-4
Transatlantic Flights. Nov. 29-4
Singapore. Feb. 21-3
Sino-Japanese War. (See also China, Japan)
Boycott. Oct. 25-5; Feb. 7-7; Feb. 28-3
Developments in. Sept. 20-3; Oct. 4-3;
Oct. 11-3; Oct. 18-3; Oct. 25-3; Nov.
1-3; Nov. 15-3; Nov. 22-3; Nov.
29-3; Jan. 10-3; Jan. 17-3; Jan.
24-3; Jan. 31-3; Apr. 4-3; Apr.
18-3; Apr. 25-3; May 2-3; May
23-3; May 30-3; June 6-3; June
13-3; July 4-3; Aug. 15-3
Floods. June 27-3
French Policy. July 11-3
Geneva. Sept. 27-3
Indo-China. Nov. 29-3
Iron, Scrap. Sept. 20-5
Japanese Problems. May 16-3
Japan's Ambitions. Sept. 6-1
Konoye, Prince Fumimaro. July 18-6
Mongoukwo. Nov. 8-3
Nine Power Conference. Nov. 15-3; Nov.
22-3; Dec. 6-3
Outer Mongolia. Sept. 20-3
Panay Incident. Jan. 3-1
Philippine Islands. Apr. 25-1

T

Shanghai. Sept. 13-3
Tung Oil. May 9-5
United States Trade in East. Sept. 13-1;
June 13-3; June 20-4
Year of Fighting. June 20-1; July 18-3
Snell, Bertrand H. July 11-6
Socialized Medicine. (See Health)
Social Security. Nov. 8-4; Nov. 22-4;
Dec. 6-6; May 16-4; June 13-1;
June 13-6; Aug. 1-1; Aug. 1-6
South America. Feb. 7-1; Aug. 1-1; Aug.
8-3
Spanish Civil War.
Balearic Islands. Nov. 8-3
Developments in. Sept. 6-3; Oct. 25-3;
Nov. 15-3; Jan. 3-3; Jan. 17-3; Jan.
24-3; Jan. 31-3; Mar. 7-3; Mar.
14-3; Apr. 4-3; Apr. 11-3; Apr.
18-3; Apr. 25-3; May 2-3; June
13-3; June 27-3; July 4-3; Aug. 8-3
European Balance. Oct. 25-1
Geneva. Sept. 27-3; Oct. 11-3
Loyalist Government. Feb. 28-3
Mediterranean. Feb. 14-3
National Problems. May 16-1
Nonintervention. Oct. 18-3; Nov. 1-3;
Nov. 29-3
Nyon Conference. Sept. 20-1
Picture of Spain. Oct. 4-1
Piracy. Sept. 13-3
Two Years. July 25-3
Spending, Government. (See Business)
Spies. Mar. 7-4; June 13-5; June 27-5
Spitzbergen. June 6-3
Spoils System. May 23-6
States.

U

Cooperation. Sept. 13-7
Crime. Oct. 11-4
Governors. Sept. 27-4
Regional Planning. Oct. 18-4
Sales Tax. Oct. 4-4
Southern States. Sept. 27-5; May 16-4;
July 18-4; Aug. 15-5
Stock Market. (See Business, Depression)
Straus, Nathan. Nov. 1-4; July 25-6
Studebaker, John W. Sept. 13-6
Sugar Bill. Sept. 13-4
Supreme Court. Oct. 11-1; Oct. 11-6; June
13-5; July 18-4
Sutherland, George. Jan. 17-4
Sweden. Nov. 29-3; Jan. 31-3; July 25-3
Syria. June 20-3; July 18-3

V

Taxation. (See also Budget)
Budget. Oct. 11-7; Nov. 1-4; Dec.
13-1; May 2-4
Deficit. July 11-4
Exemptions. May 2-4
Gas Tax. Oct. 4-5
Hidden Taxes. Apr. 18-5
History. Mar. 14-6
Legislation. Apr. 25-4
Road Building. Dec. 13-4
Roosevelt Speaks. June 6-4
Sales Tax. Oct. 4-4
Tax Revision. Mar. 14-1
Telephone Rates. Apr. 11-4
Television. May 23-5
Tennessee Valley Authority. (See Public
Utilities)
Third Parties. (See Political Scene)
Thomas, Norman. June 20-6
Tibet. Dec. 6-3; June 20-3
Toledano, Vincente. July 11-6
Trade Agreements. (See Foreign Trade—
United States)
Traffic Safety. Sept. 27-5; Oct. 11-5; Nov.
22-5; Apr. 11-5; Apr. 25-4; May
30-5; July 25-5; Aug. 15-4
Turkey. May 2-3; June 20-3; July 18-3

W

Unemployment. (See also Business, Depres-
sion)
Census. Sept. 13-5; Oct. 4-5; Nov.
15-5; Jan. 10-4; Jan. 17-4
Insurance. Nov. 22-4
Semi-Skilled Workers. Sept. 13-4
Unicameral Legislature. Sept. 6-7; Nov.
29-5
United States Employment Service. (See
Labor)
United States Public Health Service. (See
Health)
Uruguay. June 27-3

Vandenberg, Arthur H. Sept. 6-6
Vargas, Getulio. Aug. 1-6
Venezuela. July 25-3
Veto, President's. Dec. 6-4
Vocations. Mar. 28-4

X

Wages and Hours. Sept. 6-1; Sept. 6-6;
Dec. 13-4; Jan. 3-4; Feb. 7-4; Apr.
25-4; May 9-4; May 16-4; May
30-1; June 20-4; July 25-4
Waltman, Franklyn. July 18-6
War, Next. Jan. 3-7; Feb. 28-7; Apr. 4-4
War Profits. Feb. 14-5; Feb. 21-1; Feb.
21-6
War Referendum. Nov. 29-4; Jan. 10-1;
Jan. 10-6; July 25-4
Weather Forecasts. Nov. 29-4
Whalen, Grover. Aug. 1-6
Wire Tapping. June 27-4
Works Progress Administration. Dec. 6-4;
Feb. 21-4; Feb. 28-5; May 23-4;
July 25-4; Aug. 8-5; Aug. 15-5
World War and Business. Sept. 20-6

Y

Yugoslavia. Dec. 13-3; Jan. 3-3
Youth. (See also Education)
Future. Apr. 11-4
Hostels. May 9-4
National Youth Administration. July 4-7
Pennsylvania. Feb. 21-7; Apr. 4-7
Portland. Feb. 11-7
Problems. May 23-1; Aug. 15-5

Z

Yugoslavia. Dec. 13-3; Jan. 3-3
Youth. (See also Education)
Future. Apr. 11-4
Hostels. May 9-4
National Youth Administration. July 4-7
Pennsylvania. Feb. 21-7; Apr. 4-7
Portland. Feb. 11-7
Problems. May 23-1; Aug. 15-5